

APPENDIX C

Alternatives Described in 1995 FEIS

Alternatives

Alternative 1. No Suppression, No Eradication, No Slow the Spread

Under alternative 1, the Forest Service and APHIS would not suppress, eradicate, or slow the spread of the gypsy moth (*fig. 2-5*).

Implementation of alternative 1 would not reduce damage, prevent establishment, or slow the spread of the gypsy moth.

Alternative 2. Suppression

Under alternative 2, the Forest Service could conduct suppression projects and cooperate with other Federal agencies and States to conduct suppression projects (*fig. 2-6*).

The Forest Service and APHIS would not slow the spread in the transition area, and neither would eradicate isolated infestations.

Implementation of alternative 2 would help reduce damage caused by the gypsy moth in the generally infested area.

Alternative 3. Eradication

Under alternative 3 the Forest Service and APHIS could conduct eradication projects and cooperate with other Federal agencies and States to conduct eradication projects (*fig. 2-7*).

The Forest Service would make no coordinated effort to suppress the gypsy moth in the generally infested area. The Forest Service and APHIS would not slow the spread in the transition area.

Implementation of alternative 3 would prevent establishment of gypsy moth populations in the uninfested area. The Asian strain of the gypsy moth would be eradicated wherever it is found, including the generally infested area when the source of the introduction is known.

Alternative 4. Suppression and Eradication

Under alternative 4 the Forest Service could conduct suppression projects and cooperate with other Federal agencies and States to conduct suppression projects. The Forest Service and APHIS could conduct eradication projects, and cooperate with other Federal agencies and States to conduct eradication projects (*fig. 2-8*). This alternative proposes the continuation of gypsy moth strategies currently being implemented. Alternative 4 represents the “no action” alternative in that it would be no change from the current program.



Figure 2-5. Alternative 1

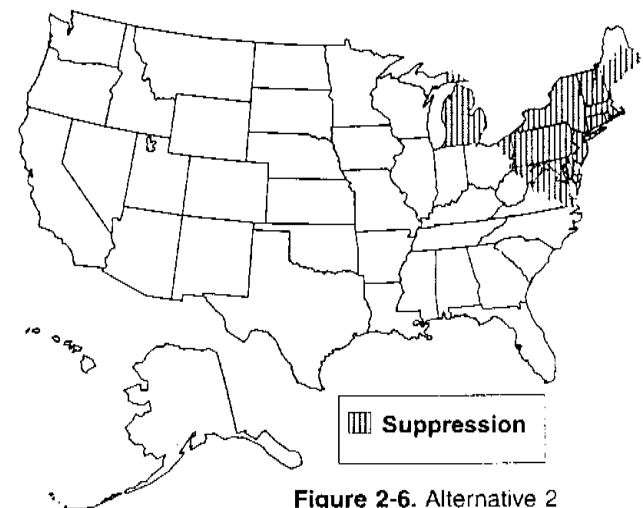


Figure 2-6. Alternative 2

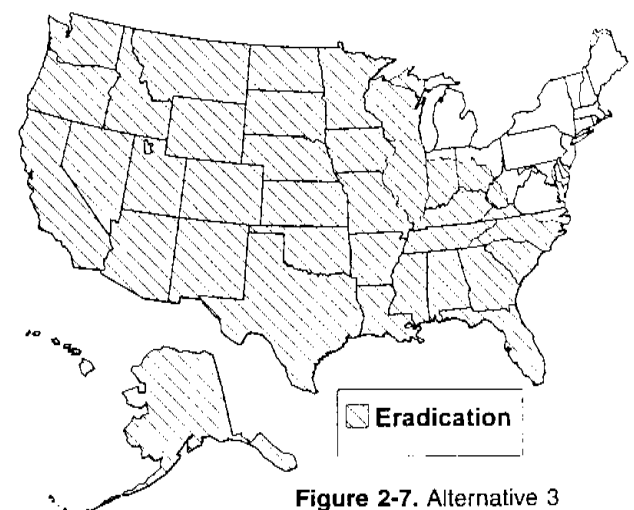
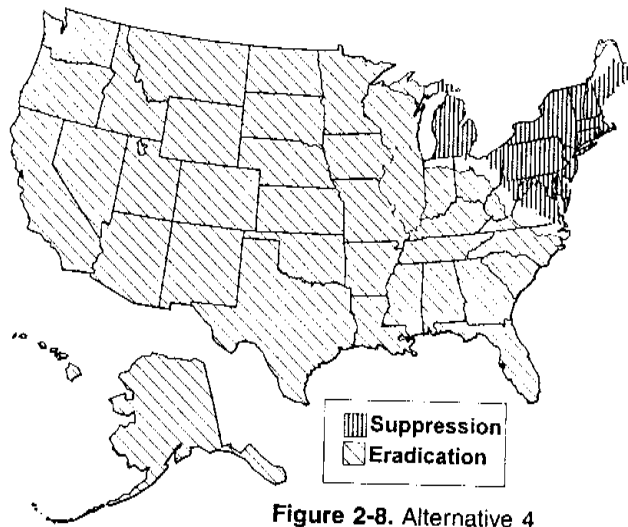


Figure 2-7. Alternative 3

Alternatives



USDA agencies would make no coordinated effort to reduce the rate of spread of the insect in the transition area.

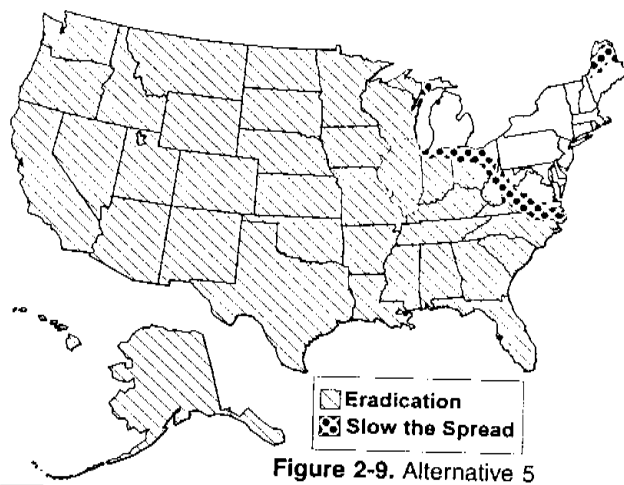
Implementation of alternative 4 would reduce damage caused by the gypsy moth in the generally infested area and prevent establishment of gypsy moth populations in the uninfested area. The Asian strain of the gypsy moth would be eradicated wherever it is found, including the generally infested area when the source of the introduction is known.

Alternative 5. Eradication and Slow the Spread

Under alternative 5 the Forest Service and APHIS could conduct eradication and slow-the-spread projects, and cooperate with other Federal agencies and States to conduct eradication and slow-the-spread projects (fig. 2-9).

The Forest Service would make no coordinated effort to suppress outbreak populations of the gypsy moth in the generally infested area.

Implementation of alternative 5 would prevent establishment of gypsy moth populations in the uninfested area and slow the natural spread of the insect in the transition area. The Asian strain of the gypsy moth would be eradicated wherever it is found, including the generally infested area when the source of the introduction is known.



Alternative 6. Suppression, Eradication, and Slow the Spread (Preferred)

Under alternative 6 the Forest Service could conduct suppression projects, and cooperate with other Federal agencies and States to conduct suppression projects. The Forest Service and APHIS could conduct eradication and slow-the-spread projects and cooperate with other Federal agencies and States to conduct eradication and slow-the-spread projects (fig. 2-10). Alternative 6 is the preferred alternative.

Implementation of alternative 6 would help reduce damage in the generally infested area, prevent establishment of gypsy moth populations in the uninfested area, and slow the natural spread of the insect in the transition area. The Asian strain of the gypsy moth would be eradicated wherever it is found, including the generally infested area when the source of the introduction is known.

